KIRYUKHIN, L.G.; KLEYNER, Yu.M.; FEDOROVICH, B.A.; KHONDKARIAN, S.O.

Reviews and bibliography. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.6:
122-126 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ZAPOROZHETS, G.I.; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Methodological guide in solving problems in mathematical analysis] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo k resheniiu zadach po matematicheskomu analizu. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zheldor. transp. Pt.3. 1963. 131 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KHONDKARYAN, N.G.

USAKOVSKIY, V.M.; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.; DYBINA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Using new materials and designs of pipes during the current seven-year plan] Primenenie novykh materialov i konstruktsii truboprovodov v tekushchei semiletke; lektsiia dlia studentov VZIITa V-VI kursov vsekh spetsial'nostei. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor.transp., 1959. 19 p.

(Pipe) (MIRA 13:4)

GONCHARSKIY, L.A.; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Principles of electromechanical transducers; consultations for students of advanced courses] Elementy mekhanotronnoi tekhniki; konsul'tatsiia dlia studentov starshikh kursov. Moskva, Vses.zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel.-dor.transp., 1959. 23 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Transducers) (Railroads--Electronic equipment)

GONCHARSKIY, L.A.; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Radioactive phenomena] Radioaktivnye iavleniia; lektsiia-konsul'tatsiia po fizike dlia studentov II kursa vsekh spetsial'nostei. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1960. 30 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Radioactivity)

BARSHCHEVSKIY, B.U., dotsent, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.;
KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Electrostatics; abstract of lectures of the second course of all faculties] Elektrostatika; konspekt lektsii dlia studentov II kursa vsekh spetsial'nostei. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electrostatics)

BARSEGOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.; KLEYMAN, L.G., tekhn. red.

[General course in railroad engineering; a textbook on the section "Tracks, construction, operation and maintenance" for second year students in all specialization fields]Obshchii kurs zheleznykh dorog; uchebnoe posobie po razdelu "Put' i putevoe khoziaistvo" dlia studentov II kursa vsekh spetsial'nostei. 2., perer. izd. Moskva, 1962. 24 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Railroad engineering)

ROMANCHIK, Sergey Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KHONDKARYAN, N.G., red.

[Construction equipment; summaries of lectures for correspondence students of transportation schools majoring in "Industrial construction and civil engineering"] Stroitel'nye mashiny; konspekt lektsii dlia studentov zaochnogo obucheniia transportnykh vtuzov spetsial'nosti "Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo." Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., Pt.1. 1964. 149 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

ELIESCU, Gr.; KHONDRU, N. [Hondru, N.]

Contributions to the study of the oak foliage (Tortrix vividana L., Tortricidae, Lepidoptera). Rev biol 8 no. 2: 177-193 '63.

1. Institut biologii im. Tr. Sevulesku [Traian Savulescu] Akademii RNR, Laboratoriya ekologii zhivotnykh.

KHONDZE, Kakuo [Honjo, Kakuo]

The 19th Annual Congress of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.11:26-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Predsedatel' Vseyaponskogo professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh ministerstva stroitel'stva.
(Japan—Trade unions—Congresses)

MIL'MAN, N.; KHONELIDZE, G.

Republic conference of Moldavian oncologists, roentgenologists, and radiologists. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.5:3 of cover S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy rentgenolog i radiolog Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Moldavskoy SSR (for Mil'man). 2. Glavnyy vrach Respublikanskogo onkodispansera (for Khonelidze).

(MOLDAVIA--ONCOLOGY)

KHONELIDZE, G. B.

"Status of Oncological Care in the Moldavian SSR"

report submitted at the Society of Surgeons of the Moldavian SSSR, 1960

So: Zdravookhraneniye, Kishinev, No. 2, March-April 1961, pages 61-64

MIKELADZE, A.S., gornyy inzh.; KHONELIDZE, N.S., gornyy inzh.

Using the Tkibuli deposit for making an economic evaluation of mining systems. Ugol' 39 no.7:47-51 Jl '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; KHONELIDZE, T.M.

Inner complex compounds of nickel with hydrazinecarboxylic acid.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.6:1291-1293 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimii im. P.Melikishvili AN Gruzinskoy SSR i Kutaisskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Nickel compounds) (Carbazic acid)

KHONELIDZE, V.S.; POZDNYAKOV, A.L.

Possibility of detecting cellular nucleoproteins by fluorescence microscopy of autopsy material (kidney). Arkh. pat. 23 no. 1:29-33 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (KIDNEYS)

KHONEY, B.Frank.

Improving the quality of spring production. Vest.mash. 36 no.7:
56-57 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Springs (Mechanism))

KHOMICHEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, inzhener; ISTOMIN, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, slesar'; KISELEV, M.V., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; ROTENBERG, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[New method of manufacturing smoke and ventilation blocks] Novyi metod izgotovleniia dymovykh i ventiliatsionnykh blokov. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. 1957. 18 p. (MIRA 10:10)
(Ventilation) (Building blocks)

LOBANOV, F.Ya., inzh.; KHONICHEV, V.I., inzh.

Molding machine used in manufacturing blocks for chimneys and ventilation installations. Nov.tekh. i pered. op v stroi. 20 no.5:23-25 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Molding machines) (Concrete blocks)

KHONIKEVICH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; CHEREZOVA, T.V., red.

[Decontamination of waste water from radiochemical laboratories and experimental atomic reactors] Dezaktivizatsiia sbrosnykh vod radiokhimicheskikh laboratorii i eksperimental'nykh atomnykh reaktorov. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 108 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KHONIKEVICH, A.A.

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 570.

Author : A.A. Khonikevich, N.P. Fedot'yev.

Inst : Lensovet Institute of Technology, Leningrad.

Title : Internal Stresses in Electrolytic Precipitations of Copper.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1957, vyp, 40, 133 - 142.

Abstract : The influence of an addition of colloid and surface tension lowering substance on the internal stresses (IS) in Cu, microhardness(MH) and the catode potential (CP) was studied. Cu was precipitated from the solution of 250 g per lit of $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ + 50 g per lit of H_2SO_5 at i = 2 a per sq.inch and room temperature. The tension IS, MH and CP increase a little, if the dextrin concentration was increased, and

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USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 570.

Abstract : decrease after that. The dependence of IS on the gelatin (I) concentration passes through 2 maxima; MH rises monotonously with the rise of I concentration; the yield per current does not depend on I concentration. At the electolyse with reversed current, and at a I concentration under 0.2 g per lit, IS change in the same way, as in case of the forward current, after which they continue to rise instead of to drop (the 2nd maximum disappears). At the addition of thiourea (II) to the electrolyte, tensile IS attain a maximum of 8.1 kg per sq.mm at the concentration of II of 0.025 g per lit, and compressive IS appear at the concentration of II above 0.09 g per lit. MH rises monotonously with the rise of the concentration of II. The maximum of CP is at the concentration of II of 0.025 g per lit. Additions of Seignette's salt (III) (0.2 g per lit) alter the sign of IS in Cu; MH rises monotonously with the III

Card: 2/3

5.4600

77641
SOV/80-33-2-16/52

AUTHORS: Fedot'yev, N. P., Khonikevich, A. A.

TITLE: Internal Stress in Electrolytic Deposits of Zinc Obtained From Sulfate Electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 355-362 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied effect of electrolysis conditions (current density, pH of the electrolyte, and concentration of additives) upon the properties of electrolytic precipitates of zinc (internal stress, microhardness, cathode potential, and cathodic yield based on current). The method for determining cathode sagging (which is the measure of internal stress) is shown in Fig. 1 (brass plates (brand L-67) of dimensions 75 x 16 x 1.1 mm were used as cathodes). Internal stress, σ was calculated by the formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{E \cdot (h+t)^3 \cdot f}{l^2 \cdot h \cdot t} \left[\text{kg/mm}^2\right]$$

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Internal Stress in Electrolytic Deposits
of Zinc Obtained From Sulfate Electrolytes

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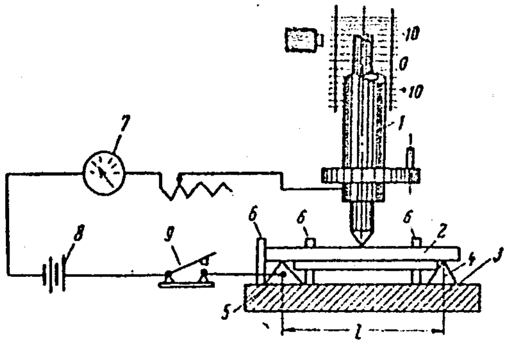
Fig. 1. Schematic diagram for measuring cathode sagging. (1) optical indicator; (2) cathodic plate with the precipitate; (3) table; (4), (5) plate supports; (6) arresting devices; (7) milliampermeter; (8) battery; (9) switch.



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where f - depth of curvature of the cathode (in mm), h - thickness of the plate (in mm), t - thickness of the plating layer (in mm), 1 - base (in mm) - distance between the plate rests (4), (5) in Fig. 1). Microhardness was tested on the hardness gage (of the type PMT-3) of M. M. Krushchov and Ye. S. Berkovich /Microhardness Determined by the Depression Method (Mikrotverdost', opredelyayemaya metodom vdavlivaniya), AN SSSR (1943)/; satured calomel electrode was used as a standard in measurements of cathode potentials. Figures 2 and 3 show the effect of current density and of pH upon the properties and yield of zinc precipitate in the electrolyte of composition (in g/1): $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ - 240, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$ - 30, $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ - 50, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ - 120 at room temperature and pH = 3.5. Thickness of the zinc precipitate varied from 25 to 30 μ in all experiments. Current density interval D_K = 0.75 - 1.25 amp/dm^2 (and pH 3.5) which is the region of maximum cathodic yield and minimum microhardness, is most favorable for the metal deposition. With an increase in pH the magnitudes of all

Internal Stress in Electrolytic Deposits of Zinc Obtained From Sulfate Electrolytes

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investigated quantities (H, ϵ_K and σ), except the cathodic yield, decrease. Deposits of good appearance are obtained only in the pH interval of 3.5-4.3. Addition of colloidal or surface-active materials (dextrin, gelatin, glucose, glycerine, and α -nitroso- β-napthol) (at D_K = 1 amp/dm^2 and pH = 3.6) increases cathode potential, internal stress, and microhardness of the deposits, while the cathodic yield based on current decreases slowly with increasing concentration of the additive. When phenol is used as an additive, the curves for H and σ have a maximum at the concentration of 5-7g/l. In all cases it was the compressive internal stress (tendency to expand) that appeared in compressed zinc deposits, rather than the tensile stress (tendency to compress) typical for deposits of other metals (chromium, nickel, copper, iron), in which the structural (change of crystalline form or of lattice parameters) or mechanical (loss of hydrogen) changes cause expansion of the deposit in the process of electrolysis. There are 10 figures; and 13 references, 12 Soviet, 1 U.K. The U.K. reference is: Barklie Davis, The Engineer, 150, 670 (1930).

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Fig. 2. Effect of cathodic current density D_K (in amp/dm^2) upon the internal stress σ (in kg/mm^2), microhardness H (in kg/mm^2), cathode potential ϵ_K (in v), and cathodic yield based on current η_K (in %).

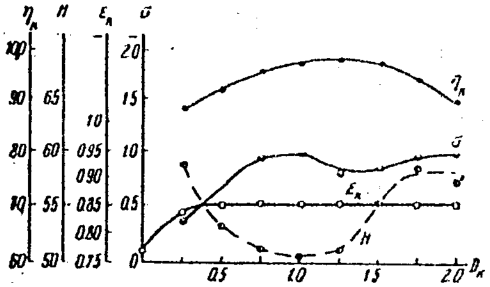

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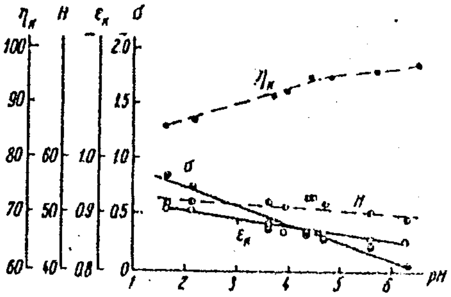
Fig. 3. Effect of pH of the electrolyte upon internal stress σ (in kg/mm^2), microhardness H (in kg/mm^2), cathodic yield based on current η_K (in %), and cathode potential ϵ_K (in v). (Cathodic current density D_K = 1 amp/dm^2).



Internal Stress in Electrolytic Deposits of Zinc Obtained From Sulfate Electrolytes

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SOV/80-33-2-16/52

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Lensovet Technological Institute, Department of Electrochemistry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra elektrokhimii)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1959

Card 7/7

KHONIKEVICH, A.A.

137-58-5-9371 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khonikevich, A.A.

TITLE: Internal Tensions in Copper and Zinc Precipitates Obtained From Sulfuric-acid Electrolytes (Vnutrenniye narpyazheniya v elektroliticheskikh osadkakh medi i tsinka, poluchennykh iz sernokislykh elektrolitov)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Leningr. tekhnol. in-t im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Institute of Technology im. Lensovet), Leningrad, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Leningr. tekhnol. in-t im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Institute of Technology im. Lensovet), Leningrad

1. Copper--Electrodeposition 2. Zinc--Electrodeposition 3. Stress analysis 4. Electrolytes--Properties

Card 1/1

KHONIKOVSKIY, P. M.

Khomikovskiy, P. M, Zabolotskaya, Ye. V. and Medvedev, S. S.
"The polymerization of vinyl cyanide and methyl metacrylate in soap solutions and emulsions," In the symposium: Investigations in the field of complex-molecular compounds, Moscow - Leningrad, 1949, p. 45-55, - Bibliog: 6 items

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

KHONIN, D.M.prepodavatel'

Causes of pipe deformation. Puti i put. khoz. no.4:26 Ap '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1.Shkola dorozhnykh masterov, g. Ussuriysk.
(Railroads--Construction)

KHONIN, D.M., inzh. (Ussuziysk)

How to mane the transition to the wider gauge on curves. Put'
i put.khoz. no.12:34 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Railroad--Curves and turnouts)

KHOMIN, D.M., inzh. (Ussuriysk)

Track repair on heavings. Put' i put. khoz. 8 no.11:33 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KHONIN, V.A.; SUCHKOV, M.A.; BESSONOV, A.A.; Prinimala uchastiye TAVILDAROVA, T.F., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; NAGIBIN, P.A., tekhn. red.

[State herdbook of Red Steppe cattle] Gosudarstvennaia plemennaia kniga krupnogo rogatogo skota krasnoi stepnoi porody. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz. Vol.14 [Karaganda and North Kazakhstan Provinces in the Kazakh S.S.R.] Karagandinskaia i Severo-Kazakhstanskaia oblasti Kazakhskoi SSR. 1962. 410 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kazakh S.S.R. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.

KHONIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Dynamics of a drive with a worm transmission. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:50-61 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

KHONIN, Yu.A., inzh.; SHUKAYLO, V.F., inzh.

Law of the distribution of extra loads stopping in low-speed sinking winches. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.6: 98-111 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta.

(Winches)

KHONIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Study of the braking action of load hauling mine winches with a safety brake. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no. 12:146-154 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornykh mashin i rudnichnogo transporta.

S/080/62/035/004/018/022
D214/D301

5.1310

AUTHORS: Kochergin, S. M. and Khonina, L. L.

TITLE: The study of mechanism of the action of surface active agents on the electrodeposition of metals by means of radioactive indicators

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 909-910

TEXT: It was shown in previous works that surface active agents containing sulphur affect the nature of electrodeposited metals. It is the purpose of the present work to study the mechanism of this action. The sulphur content of the electrodeposited copper from a $CuSO_4/H_2SO_4$ solution was determined by radioactive indicators (^{35}S). Experimental details are given. Various quantities of cystine were added to the electrolyte prior to electrolysis. The sulphur content in the deposited copper depended on the concentration of cystine and the experimental temperature, maximum value being obtained with 0.20 gm/l cystine at 40 - 50°C. The sulphur

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X

The study of mechanism ... S/080/62/035/004/018/022
D214/D301

content also increased with an increase in the current density, particularly at high cystine concentration, but decreased as the concentration of CuSO$_4$ and/or H$_2$SO$_4$ was increased. X-ray work showed that although the texture of the deposited copper is improved by the presence of cystine, the orientation is unaltered. There are 3 figures and 11 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: G. T. Rogers, M. I. Ware, R. V. Fellows. J. Electrochem. Soc., 107, 8, 677, (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Kazan Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1961

Card 2/2

KOCHERGIN, S.M.; KHONINA, L.L.

Mechanism involved in the action of surface-active compounds in the electrodeposition of metals studied by the radioactive-tracer technique. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:909-910 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Surface-active agents) (Electroplating)

KHOHINA, L.L.; KIR'YAKOV, G.Z.

Effect of certain impurities and admixtures on the potential of a cadmium cathode. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 12:3-12 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KOCHERGIN, S.M.; KHONINA, L.L.

Study of the mechanism of the action of surface-active substances during the electrodeposition of metals by the radioactive-tracer technique. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.3: 673-676 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.
(Electroplating) (Surface-active agents)
(Radioactive tracers)

KHOWDNA, O.I.

[illegible]

Khonina, O. I.

AUTHORS: Eygeles, M. A., Khonina, O. I., Volova, M. L. 64-8-6/19

TITLE: Selective Flotation of the Carbonate-Phosphorite Ore (Selektivnaya flotatsiya karbonatno-fosforitnoy rudy).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The collective effect of the alkyl sulphate in the flotation of calcite, dolomite, and phosphorite was investigated here. At present some types of the sodium-alkyl sulphate are produced in the USSR as solutions for the textile industry. One of them was used here. It is produced from the fat of marine animals and has the general formula $R-O-SO_3Na$. (R contains 12 up to 20 carbon atoms). The obtained data show that the slightly alkaline medium is the best for the calcite flotation. In the dolomite flotation the p_H-value zone of the medium is much broader and in the case of an introduction of great quantities of oxalic acid occurs an intensive flotation in the dolomite. In consequence of a much slower solution of the dolomite in the acid medium (than in calcite) an acid medium can be maintained in the flotation of the dolomite. In the flotation of calcite it was

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not possible to obtain a p_H-value of the pulp (dross) below 6. The comparison of the results in the flotation of the calcite and limestone shows that in the flotation by means of the alkyl sulphate the output of the calcite (according to the amount) is analogous to the output of the minerals by other collectors, whereas in the flotation of limestone the essential quantity of the great particles remain in the chamber product. It is assumed that this is connected not only with the more difficult carrying out of the flotation of the fine-crystalline limestone, but also with the natural impurity of it and with the considerably changing surface properties. The screen analysis of the flotation products shows that the essential content of carbonates in the refuse was obtained at the cost of the great particles of the fine-crystalline limestone. A reduction of the grain size of the flotation material up to -74μ garantees a calcite output up to 90% in the case of a consumption of 750 g sodium alkyl sulphate per 1 ton of ore. Simultaneously an important part of the phosphate (circa 60%) is produced. In order to increase the selectivity in the flotation of the ores with alkyl sulphate the effect

Selective Flotation of the Carbonate-Phosphorite Ore 64-8-6/19

of the different flotation regulator was investigated here, of the fundamental ones as well as in the purification operation. The investigation of the most used regulator of sodium silicate, showed that in the introduction of the same into the pulp (dross) no considerable improvement of the selectivity occurs in the fundamental flotation. Great sodium silicate quantities exercise a depression on the flotation of the carbonates and phosphates. The introduction of the sodium silicate into purified flotations garantee on the other hand good separation indices (in the separation of the carbonates from the phosphates). Comprisingly it is stated that the application of the sodium alkyl phosphate offers the possibility of obtaining from an ore with 16,8 % P_2O_5 and 20 % CO_2 a phosphate concentrate with 35% P_2O_5 with an output of 92% of the initial product for the flotation. The most essential part of the limestone (85,4%) yields waste products.
There are 4 figures, 6 tables, and 9 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

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Selective Flotation of the Carbonate-Phosphorite Ore 64-8-6/19

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials (Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; KOVALENKO, O.V., red.; SOKOLOV, I.Yu., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; Prinyali uchastiye: BASMANOV, V.A., red.; KAMINSKAYA, L.S., red.; KOTS, G.A., red.; LEVIUSH, I.T., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; PODKOSOV, L.G., red.; ROZHKOVA, Ye.V.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; FEDOROV, P.N., red.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.D.; KHONINA, O.I., red.; GRISHINA, T.B., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the dressing and industrial processing of minerals] Issledovaniia po obogashcheniiu i tekhnologii poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 131 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Eygeles, Leviush)

(Ores)

S/137/62/000/002/033/141
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Khonina, O. I., Eygales, M. A.

TITLE: On the effect of soda and sodium silicate on flotation of zircon with oleic acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 9-10, abstract 2G66 ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta mineral'n. syr'ya," 1961, no. 6, 148-157)

TEXT: Pure zircon crystals were used as investigation material. They were crushed to a size of -0.15 to +0.053 mm and -0.053 to +0.02 mm. Oleic acid was used as a collector for zircon flotation. High (90.4 - 95.4%) extraction of zircon was reached at very considerable consumption of oleic acid (950 - 1,500 g/t). The authors studied the speed of zircon particle adhesion to an air bubble in the presence of oleic acid. Considerable concentrations of oleic acid are required for hydrophobization of the surface of zircon that was not activated during the crushing process. The authors studied the effect of two regulators widely used in practice, i. e. soda and commercial Na silicate, on flotation and kinetics of zircon particle adhesion to an air bubble. It is shown that the

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On the effect of soda ...

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A006/A101

depressing effect of soda and sodium silicate is connected mainly with the reversible sorption of dissociation products and hydrolysis of regulators on the free surface microsections. Hydrophilization of the surface entails a higher stability of the hydrate layer and inhibits the adhesion of mineral particles to air bubbles. It is supposed that these regulators do not affect sorption of the collector by the zircon surface. At high concentrations both the regulators affect foam formation. Soda reduces foam formation up to its complete disappearance; sodium silicate changes the nature of foam by reducing mineralization of air bubbles and their strength. The authors established the different intensity of zircon depressing with soda and sodium silicate, depending on the particle size. There are 9 references.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ROSHCHUPKINA, L.M.; KHONINA, V.F.; IVANOV, V.F.; IOFA, Z.A.

Origination of the catalytic current maxima in the electroreduction of iron group metals on a mercury dropping electrode. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.8:982-985 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tul'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

POSPELOV, Leonid Petrovich; BUKHGOL'TS, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BELOGRUDOV, V.A., retsenzent; KHONINEV, L.P., retsenzent; MIRSKAYA, V.V., red.izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic and remote control in mines] Rudnichnaia avtomatika i telemekhanika. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 414 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mining machinery--Electric driving)
(Automatic control)
(Remote control)

BELOGRUDOV, Vladimir Afanas'yevich; KHONINEV, Leonid Pavlovich;
YAKOVLEV, A.B., otv.red.; MIRSKAYA, V.V., red.izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic and remote control in mining] Rudnichnaia avtomatika i telemekhanika; laboratorno-prakticheskie raboty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 183 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Mining engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control) (Remote control)

SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.; KHONONOVA, O. Ye.

Treatment of granuloma annulare by ethyl chloride irrigation. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.12:67-68 D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova o Moskovskiy gorodskoy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach A.S. Obukhova).

MAKHALDIANI, V., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHONTADZE, G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
OKROPIRIDZE, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Theory of automobile engines" by I.M. Lenin. Reviewed by V. Makhaldiani, G. Khontadze, V. Okropiridze. Avt.transp. 37 no.3:62-63 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Automobiles--Engines) (Lenin, I.M.)

KHONYAKIN, R.F., inzh.; VOROB'YEV, V.A., inzh.

More attention to the improvement of oil well drilling rigs. Bezop. truda v prom. 4 no. 5:16 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Upravleniye Nizhne-Volzhskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Oil well drilling rigs—Technological innovations)

VOROB'YEV, V.A., inzh.; KHONYAKIN, R.F., inzh.

Some problems in the mechanization of drilling operations. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:14 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Upravleniye Nizhne-Volzhskogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

(Oil wells—Equipment and supplies)

KHONYAKINA, Z.P.

Materials on the biology of the common toad (Bufo bufo L.) of the Caucasian Preserve. Zool.zhur. 32 no.6:1193-1197 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Dagestanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Caucasus--Toads) (Toads--Caucasus)

KHONYAKINA, Z.P.

Some morphologic and meristic characteristics of the lizard Phrynocephalus mystaceus(Pall.) of Daghestan. Zool.zhur. 44 no.8:1272-1274 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Makhachkala.

KHONYAKINA, Z.P.

Caspian gecko in Daghestan. Priroda 54 no.1:74 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Makhachkala.

KHONYAKINA, Z.P.

Population dynamics of Phrynocephalus mystaceus Pall. in the Kumtorkala region of the Daghestan A.S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 41 no.5:778-780 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. State University of Daghestan, Makhachkala.
(Kumtorkala region--Lizards)

KHONYAKOVSKIY, P. M., and MEDVEDEV, S. S.

"Activation energy in emulsion polymerization," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Karpov Inst.

B-3,084,395

HUNGARY

DORA, Ferenc, Dr, KAZAR, Gyorgy, Dr, KHOOR, Odon, Dr; VIII. District Szanto Kovacs J. Street Ambulant Services, Department of Rehabilitation of Accidental Injuries, and Radiology (VIII. Keruleti Szanto Kovacs J. Utcai Rendelointezet Baleseti Rehabilitacios Osztaly es Rontgenosztaly), Budapest, and Ambulant Services, Department of Surgery (Rendelointezet, Sebeszeti Osztaly), Paszto.

"Malacia of the Navicular Bone of the Hand in an 11 Year Old Boy."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol IX, No 4, 1966, pages 302-306.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Necrosis of the navicular bone, which developed in an 11 year old boy, is described. Following the first trauma, a cyst developed and fragmentation of the proximal portion occurred one month after the second trauma. Complete healing was achieved by means of fixation for 6 months. A radiological follow-up of the case was carried out from the beginning until the recovery. 1 East German, 8 Western references.

1/1

KHOPERIA, I., inzh.-ekonomist; SHATOVA, T.

Advantages of mixed brigades and accounting for individual output.
Sots. trud 7 no.12:103-108 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosstroy Grusinskoy SSR (for Khoperia). 2. Vedushchiy ekonomist Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta truda (for Shatova).
(Georgia--Wages--Construction industry)

KHOPERIYA, M. D.

23463 VINOGRADARSTVO V NAKHICHEVANSKOY ASSR. VINODELIYE I VINOGRADARSTVO SSSR, 1949, NO. 7, C. 6-7.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

KHOPERIYA, N.K.

Foreign body in the esophagus. Vest. oto-rin. 18 no.1:73 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Lanchkhutskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Gruzinskoy SSR.
(ESOPHAGUS--FOREIGN BODIES)

KHOPERIYA, P. I.

Tobacco Industry

Our experience in using a stationary tobacco humidifying device. Tabak 13 No. 4 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress
October 1952, Unclassified.

KHOPERIYA, P.I.

State of the canning industry in Georgia in the new production season. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.7:5 J[illegible] '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gruzinskiy konservnyy trest.
(Georgia--Canning industry)

KHOPERIYA, R. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the rationalization of radical operations on the sinus in chronic antritis." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Second Moscow State Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 144)

KHAPERIYA, T.N.

7 Metalizing the surfaces of insulators. T. N. Khoperiya, L. A. Kulikova, and A. N. Sokolov. U.S.S.R. 110,214, Feb. 25, 1958. The surface to be metalized is first sensitized with a soln. of $PdCl_2$ and then plated by Ni in an electrolytic bath. M. Hosch

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Distr: 4E4j

KHOPERIYA, T.N.

Apparatus for determining the elasticity of coatings. Zav.lab.
26 no.2:231 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Protective coatings--Testing)
(Elasticity)

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D231/D304

5.1310

AUTHOR: Khoperiya, T.N., Engineer

TITLE: Chemical nickel-plating of non-metallic surfaces

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 9, 1961, 29-31

TEXT: The author describes a new method of nickel-plating non-metallic surfaces. It is applied after a preliminary surface activation with the palladium chloride solution. This method was tried out by nickel-plating steatite discs which were activated by submerging them for 1 to 2 minutes in the palladium chloride solution of 0.2 - 0.6 g/l concentration and pH = 3.5 at T = 20°C. Prior to activation the steatite was held for 3 minutes in a 10% solution of fluoric acid and sand-blasted. This process resulted in a steatite-nickel bond having a strength of the order of 85 kg/cm^2. The relationship between the speed of plating and concentration of [$PdCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$], its temperature and its pH is given. This method was used in the process of metalizing electrical capacitor bodies made

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Chemical nickel-plating... D231/D304

of ultraporcelain. One batch, an enamelled one, was sand-blasted before activation, the second batch had the enamel removed ultrasonically and the third batch, unglazed, was activated without the preliminary mechanical machining. The activation time was 10 secs. The results showed that the strongest bond (80 - 150 kg/cm^2) was obtained with the unglazed samples which were not subjected to any processes before activation. The technological process of metalizing the non-metallic surfaces based on the above-mentioned experiments is then proposed. 1) Degreasing - carried out in the following weak alkaline solution: calcined soda - 20 g/l. trisodium phosphate - 10 g/l. emulsifier - ОП-7 (OP-7) - 3 g/l; T = 50 - 60°C, t = 5 - 10 minutes. After degreasing the articles are washed in hot water and dried at 20 - 80°C. 2) Activation of non-metallic articles consists of 3 basic operations: a) sensitizing in a solution of $SnCl_2$ - 10g, HCl - 40 ml, H_2O - up to one liter at T = 18 - 25°C, or $SnCl_2$ - 10 g, spirit - one liter, T = 18 - 25°C. This is followed by rinsing in cold running water and dried at 80 - 90°C for 2 - 3 minutes. b) activation in a solution of palladium chloride 0.3 - 6

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g/l for a period of time ranging from a few seconds to several minutes. c) reactivation in a solution of hypophosphate of calcium, sodium or potassium (concentration 30 g/l, time 2 - 3 minutes, T - room temperature). Next, the articles are placed in a bath containing an alkaline solution for 10 - 30 secs and then rinsed in running water. 3) chemical nickel-plating can be carried out in either an alkaline or acid solution a) $NiCl_26H_20$ - 45 g/l, $NaH_2PO_2H_20$ - 20 g/l, NH_4Cl - 50 g/l, $Na_3C_6H_5O_72H_20$ - 45 g/l, ammonia - 25% up to pH = 8 - 8.5, T = 80 - 85°C; b) $NiCl_26H_20$ - 6 g/l, $Ca(H_2PO_2)_2$ - 8 g/l, CH_3COONa - 5 g/l, pH - 4.5 - 5.5; T = 80 - 85°C. c) $NiCl_26H_20$ - 22 g/l, $Ca(H_2PO_2)_2$ - 16 g/l, $(CH_2COONa)_26H_20$ - 15 g/l, pH = 4.5 - 5.5; T = 80 - 85°C. After the plating, the articles are washed and dried. 4) heat treatment: nickel-plated quartz sheets are placed in a glass container which is evacuated down to 1×10^{-3} mm of Hg and subjected to a temperature of 400°C for a period of 50 - 60 minutes. The strength of the nickel-quartz bond is checked on a special machine PM -500 (RMP-500). 5) tinning of nickel-plated surface for the pur-

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D231/D304

Chemical nickel-plating...

pose of soldering. Non-acid fluxes are used: ethyl alcohol solution of zinc chloride (1000 ml of alcohol, 150 g of zinc chloride, 30 g of water etc.) The surface can be tinned with a soldering iron or by dip-soldering. The temperatures of solder - 300 - 325°C, time - 5 secs. Tinned articles are washed either in an organic solvent or in hot water, and dried. 6) electro-plating of chemically nickel-plated articles can involve copper and silver-plating. For copper-plating the following electrolyte is recommended: CuO - 40 g/l, H_3PO_{42} - 100 g/l, $NO_4P_2O_710H_2O$ - 400 g/l! current density: 2 - 3 amps/dm^2, T = 50 - 60°C. The material of the bath used for chemical nickel-plating must not produce any contamination of the solution and the nickel must not deposit on its surface. H. West used polystyrene bath with success. E. Romanova and N. Goriushina recommend covering the surface of the bath with a chromium oxide and rubber glue compound. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Ph. Eisenberg, H. Schneider, "Plating", 42, no. 10, 1955; H. West, "Metal Finishing", 52, no. 3, 1954.

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30447
S/119/61/000/012/004/006
D209/D303

1.1800

AUTHOR: Khoperiya, T.N., Engineer

TITLE: Chemical nickel plating

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 16-19

TEXT: Chemical nickel plating is based on the formation of a coating of nickel on the surface of an article by chemical reduction of nickel ions by the ions of hypophosphite. It has the following advantages over the electro-plating: Formation of more even coating of nickel; no need for electrical installation; no crust or bulging on sharp corners of articles; more efficient utilization of the bath; increased resistance to wear and corrosion; applicability to articles of complex shape. According to Khoperiya, the reaction proceeds as follows: Conversion of "non-active" form of hypophosphite into an "active" one → decomposition of "active" hyperphosphite by water → formation of atomic hydrogen → + nickel ion + phosphite → nickel; phosphorus → coating of

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Ni_xP_y. The following are responsible for the development and application of chemical nickel-plating: K.M. Gorbunova, A.A. Nikiforova, P.P. Belyaeva, M.I. Zil'berfarb, M.P. Garetovskaya, S.A. Vishenkova, E.V. Kasparova, S.M. Panchenko, M.A. Krokhina and the author. She used acid and base solutions for plating steel articles. The acid solution contained 20 - 22 g/l of nickel chloride, 18 g/l of sodium hyperphosphite and 8 - 12 g/l of sodium acetate. The correction of acidity was obtained using 1% caustic solution. Temperature was 95 ÷ 92°C; pH - 4.5 to 5.5. Another solution was also investigated: 22 - 30 g/l of nickel chloride, 30 g/l of calcium hyperphosphite, 15 g/l of sodium succinate (buffer solution); temperature was 92 - 95°C; pH - 4.5 to 5.5. This method results in a shiny coating of nickel. Aluminum articles were nickel-plated by first etching the surface to remove the oxide layer, coating with nickel by contact method, removing the coating and nickelplating it chemically. Finally the articles were subjected to heat treatment which increased the resistance to wear and eased soldering.

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Chemical nickel ...

Copper and brass articles were also nickelplated with success. The resulting coatings were very uniform due to the fact that nickel which settled on the surface became an anode of the local thermocouple (Cu - Ni) and thus enabled the deposition of nickel on the surface of the copper article which acted as the positive electrode. The porosity of the chemical coating is smaller than that of the electrolytic coating. The resistance to corrosion is twice as high. The resistance to wear is also higher. The elasticity of the chemical coating is lower than that of the electrolytic coating. The quantitative analysis of hypophosphite is normally carried out by iodometric or oxidation (bromate) methods. The author applied a method of oxidizing hypophosphite by ferrous oxide in an acid medium and titrating with a standard solution of cerium sulphate

$$2Fe^{3} + H_2PO_2^- + H_2O = H_3PO_3^- + 2Fe^{2+} + 2H^+$$

$$Fe^{2} + Ce^{4+} = Fe^{3+} + Ce^{3+}$$

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Chemical nickel ...

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The whole operation takes 30 minutes. This method is described in detail. The method of determining hypophosphite in the solution of chemical nickelplating is also fully described and a formula for the quantity of hypophosphite is given. The error amounted to 1.5%. The presence of other substances in the bath did not affect the results of the analysis. Finally a method applied by the author for determining nickel in the analysis of the bath is described in detail. There are 4 figures, and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English language publications read as follows: A. Brenner, G. Riddell, "Res. Nat. U.S. Bur Stand", 37, 31, (1946), 39, 385 (1947); G. Gutzeit, E. Ramirer, American Patent 2658842 (1953); I. Bremner, "Nature", 162 (1948) 183.

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KHOPERIYA, T.N.

Chemical nickel plating. Priborostroenie no.12:16-19 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Nickel plating)

KHOPERIYA Timur Nikolayevich; BIBIKOV, N.N., red.; TELYASHOV, R.Kh., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Chemical nickel plating on nonmetallic materials] Khimicheskoe nikelirovanie nemetallicheskikh materialov. Leningrad, 1963. 21 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Zashchitnye pokrytiia metallov, no.3) (MIRA 16:9)

(Nickel plating) (Nonmetallic materials)

KHOPERIYA, T.N.; KHOMASURIDZE, Zh.F.

Electroless nickel plating of metals. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.1:91-98 Ap'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze.

KHOPERSKAYA, V.N.

Student lectures in school. Biol. v shkole no.3:88 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Zaveduyushchaya uchebnoy chast'yu sredney shkoly No.7 goroda Kamensk-Shakhtinskogo Rostovskoy oblasti.
(Science—Study and teaching)

KHOPERSKIY, I.S., inzhener.

Building dams for agricultural purposes by means of a hydromechanical technique. Gidr.i mel. 5 no.4:55-62 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Dams)

KHOPERSKIY, I.S.

Device for side recovery of gravel from sand-gravel mixes. Suggested by I.S.Khoperskii. Rats.i izobr.v stroi. no.9: 29-32 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Po materialam tresta Transgidrostroy Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR, Moskva, proyezd Vladimirova, d.4.
(Sand and gravel plants--Equipment and supplies)

KHOPERSKIY, I.S., inzh.

Vibrating ripper for the 100-35 dredger pump. Suggested by I.S.Khoperskii. Rats.i izobr.v stroi. no.9:32-35 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Po materialam tresta Transgidrostroy Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva, Moskva, proyezd Vladimirova, d.4.

(Dredging machinery)

KHOPERSKIY, I. S.

Using tubular gravel separators designed by the All-Union Research Institute of the Rock, Gravel and Sand Industry in working sand and gravel deposits using hydraulic engineering machinery. Biul. tekh. inform. Inst. "Proektgidromekh." no.1: 4-11 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Sand and gravel plants)
(Separators(Machines))

KHOPERSKIY, V.F.; KRASNOPOL'SKAYA, N.A.; DUROV, I.S.

Using sawed shell limestones from the Burlatskoye open-cut mine in Stavropol Territory for laying walls of wine storage tanks. Trudy NPI 147:17-26 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KHOPERSKIY, V.F., st. prepodavatel', inzh.

Economic efficiency of plans for multisectional structures. Trudy NIEI no.9:150-173 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wine and wine making--Storage)

KHOPERSKOV, A.Ye. (Novosibirsk)

Liquid flow with formation of closed cavitation hollows.
PMTF no.5:54-61 S-O. '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KHOPERSKOV, A. YE. (Novosibirsk)

"On the fluid flow with cavities".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964.

KHOPERSKOV, G.V., inzh.

Hydraulic rolling heads for machining internal surfaces of cylinders. Mashinostroitel' no.1:19-20 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Grinding and polishing)

KHOPIN, A.

"Conference-Seminar of veterinary surgeons of Lipetsk Oblast'."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1961.

SMIRNOV, K.L.; AKATOV, V.A., prof., doktor veterin. nauk; KAYRYUKSHTENE, V. [Kairiukstiene, V.]; SERGEYEV, A.; KHOPIN, A.; NIKIFOROV, V.; SHTUYKIS, V. [Stuikis, V.]

Information and news. Veterinariia 38 no.4:90-96 Ap '61
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Litovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarii (for Shtuykis).

KHOPIN, A.M.

5(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...; [sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodepositon and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Bagotskaya, I.A., and A.I. Oshe (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Effect of Atomic Hydrogen Diffusion on the Potential of Polarized Iron Electrodeposits on It 82

Vishomirskis, R.M., and Yu. Yu. Matulis (Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Lit. SSR-Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR). Role of Inorganic Ions in The Process of Electrolytically Separating Hydrogen From Acid Solutions at a Rotating Cathode 86

Iofa, Z.A., and E.A. Maznichenko (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet-Moscow State University). Influence of the Nature of Cations on Overvoltage During the Separation of Hydrogen From Alkaline Solutions at a Mercury Cathode 91

Kuchinskiy, Ye. M., and I. Ye. Veselovskaya. Dependence of Hydrogen Overvoltage on the Surface Condition of an Iron Cathode in an Alkaline Solution 96

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Durdin, Ya. V., L. Kish, and V.I. Kravtsov, (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova - Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov). Use of the Oscillographic Method in Investigating the Kinetics of Electrode Processes Which Take Place at the Surface of Dissolving Metals 102

Losev, V.V., and A.M. Khopin, (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Using Radioactive Indicators to Study Processes of Ionization and Discharge of Metals Ions at Amalgam Electrodes 116

Podvyazkin, Yu. A., and A.I. Shlygin (Moscow State University) Charging Curves of Powdery Catalysts and Adsorbents 125

Discussion [O.S. Khash, L.I. Krishtalik, A.L. Rotinyan, N.P. Zhuk, I.P. Anoshchenko, V.V. Krasnoyarskiy, M.A. Gerovich (Deceased), A.G. Stromberg and contributing authors] 128

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SOV/62-58-6-2/37

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V., Khopina, V. V., El'tekov, Yu. A. (With the Participation of Klyachko-Gurvich, A. I)

TITLE: The Adsorption of the Toluene- and Heptane Mixture on Silica-Gels and Carbon Blacks (Adsorbtsiya smesi toluola i geptana na silikagelyakh i sazhakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 664-672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of several earlier ones (Refs 9, 11, 12) and deals with the investigation of the adsorption of toluene from solutions in heptane on silica gels of various structures. Numerous authors (Refs 4, 6, 13, 14) recommend this system(for the purpose of determining the specific surface of catalysts and adsorbents). A definition was given of the isothermal lines for the adsorption of toluene from solutions in n-heptane on silica-gels having various degrees of porosity. The thickness of the monomolecular adsorption layer of toluene amounts to 3,7 Å, the molecules of toluene are oriented flat on the surface of the silica-gel. The narrowing of pores on silica-gel from 104 to

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30 Å (by which the adsorption potential is increased) increases the adsorption of toluene within the range of low concentrations and causes a shifting of the isothermal maximum for thin-pored samples in the direction of lower concentrations. The prevailing adsorption of aromatic hydrocarbons and olefines on silica-gel is connected with two factors: with the intensity of the interaction between aromatic nuclei and the hydroxylene of the silicon acid, and the influence exercised by substituents. In this way the surface occupied by a molecule on the silica-gel surface is increased. On carbon-black with an acid surface (from heptane solutions) toluene is adsorbed throughout the entire area of concentration (but not to the same extent as on silica-gel). Carbon-black graphiting reduces the adsorption of toluene considerably. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 26 references, 18 of which are Soviet.

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